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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/565,132	JEONG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MICHAEL C. COLUCCI	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicants arguments with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Though, Rust in view of Tokieda teaches mapping of language, the combination also accomplished a multilingual translation method for a rights data dictionary, wherein a rights data dictionary to translate between different rights expression languages. FIG. 13 shows exemplary steps of a method 300 by which such a translation may be accomplished for an particular expression. At step 302, a rights data dictionary according to the invention is accessed, such as using any suitable database process as known in the art. At step 304, the desired target (output) expression language is identified, such as by receiving input from a user, or by automatically determining a required output. At step 306, a term of the expression is read. At step 308, the data dictionary is consulted to determine whether the read term is recognized by the data dictionary. If so, at step 310, the data dictionary is consulted to determine whether a map (defined semantic chain) exists from the term to another term associated with the targeted expression language. If so, at step 312, the mapped term and any intervening semantic material in the defined semantic chain is output at step 314. The process continues until the expression has been translated as determined at step 318 (Rust [0115]). Further, Rust in view of Tokieda teaches a quick and inexpensive translation service in many languages by means of a single Web site (firmware) on a communication network. In order to perform a quick translation in

many languages requested through a communication network, the invention has been composed so that a multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2 functioning as a Web site (firmware) consisting of one apparatus and one translation processing system receives language data of a subject of translation from a translation requester apparatus 4. The multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2 changes its processing form adaptively to the language of the subject of translation received, and automatically selects language data for translation. A translator apparatus 3 performs translation of the language data received from the multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2. The multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2 receives and enters the translated data from the translator apparatus 3 into the multilingual processing database, and automatically changes its processing form of translation adaptively to the language after translation, and enables the translation requester apparatus 4 to receive the translated data (Tokieda Abstract).

However, Morimoto et al. US 6789057 B1 (hereinafter Morimoto) has been introduced to address a network of local systems, wherein when the rights term cannot be interpreted by the local RDD registry of a particular local system, the particular local system acquires the rights term interpreting information based on the multilingual RDD registry by connecting to the central system to interpret the rights term.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1-11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rust et al. USPGPUB 20030221171 A1 (hereinafter Rust) in view of Tokieda et al. USPGPUB 20020152063 A1 (hereinafter Tokieda) and further in view of Morimoto et al. US 6789057 B1 (hereinafter Morimoto).

Re claims 1 and 7, Rust teaches a network of local systems, for connecting to a central system, the network comprising:

the central system comprising:

a multilingual rights data dictionary (RDD) ([0115]) registry storing a multilingual RDD

a local RDD registry for storing an RDD ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI) of a specific language ([0066]);

a processing means for parsing a rights term ([0038] & Fig. 10) and interpreting the rights term by referring to the local RDD registry ([0004]),

wherein the processing means acquires rights term interpreting information ([0004]) based on the multilingual RDD registry ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI)

However, Rust fails to teach connecting to the central system when the rights term interpreting information does not exist in the local RDD registry ([0153] & Fig. 5)

Tokieda teaches the multilingual processing database is provided with a plurality of servers, which can be distributively disposed. The database acquires an actual server name, server position, multilingual processing database name and the like from database management data in response to a request for a language ID, page ID and the like, and accesses a multilingual processing database desired out of database servers. Additionally, Tokieda teaches a master web site containing language data for multilingual translation as well as external multilingual processing databases containing several languages Japanese, German, English, French, etc., that can be referenced when non-language (image) or language is not handled through the master website (Tokieda [0007] – [0008] & Fig. 5).

Further, Tokieda teaches a quick and inexpensive translation service in many languages by means of a single Web site (firmware) on a communication network. In order to perform a quick translation in many languages requested through a communication network, the invention has been composed so that a multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2 functioning as a Web site (firmware) consisting of one apparatus and one translation processing system receives language data of a subject of translation from a translation requester apparatus 4. The multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2 changes its processing form adaptively to the language of the subject of translation received, and

automatically selects language data for translation. A translator apparatus 3 performs translation of the language data received from the multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2. The multilingual translation Web site apparatus 2 receives and enters the translated data from the translator apparatus 3 into the multilingual processing database, and automatically changes its processing form of translation adaptively to the language after translation, and enables the translation requester apparatus 4 to receive the translated data (Tokieda Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust to incorporate a multilingual rights data dictionary that connects to a central system when local references do not exist as taught by Tokieda to allow for outsourcing a database (such as through the internet) allows for increased language databases, where the local language data does not need to contain all language for translation and having external databases provides a faster method of translation, where the original RDD data can create genealogies, context description, and logical relationships based on a foreign language (Tokieda Abstract).

However, Rust in view of Tokieda fails to teach a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD

a network of local systems

wherein when the rights term cannot be interpreted by the local RDD registry of a particular local system, the particular local system acquires the rights

term interpreting information based on the multilingual RDD registry by connecting to the central system to interpret the rights term

NOTE: When read in light of the specification and Fig. 3 of the present invention, a network of local systems is construed to be functionally equivalent and equally effective to that of multiple dictionaries linked together.

Morimoto teaches an example in which users share a machine translation dictionary by effectively utilizing a network, and proposes a system which is connected to the network via dictionaries. When this system is applied to a translation, translation dictionaries of respective languages such as English and Russian are previously connected to the system and a language of an inputted word is discriminated. Thereafter, inputted data (image data of character) is transferred to a center having a corresponding translation dictionary. According to the above-mentioned related art, dictionaries that are used to translate specific fields or specific languages are limited, and words that could not be translated such dictionaries are processed as words which cannot be translated (Morimoto Col. 1 lines 21-34).

Morimoto further improves this limitation by teaching that it is determined by other dictionary server at the next decision step S15 whether or not transmitted registered dictionary entry information is received. If the transmitted registered dictionary entry information is received as represented by a YES at the decision step S15, then other dictionary server executes a dictionary entry registration processing (step S16). Specifically, the dictionary server compares the received new dictionary entry information with the dictionary. If it is

determined that the new dictionary entry is an unknown word, then a dictionary entry and the ID number of the server in the new dictionary entry information are stored in the distributed dictionary index 9. In this manner, each dictionary server is able to learn dictionary entry information of dictionaries of a plurality of other dictionary servers distributed and connected to the system. At that time, for the dictionary server which receives the new dictionary entry information, new dictionary entry information is only the dictionary entry and the IP address of the internet protocol. Thus, as compared with the case in which new dictionary entry information containing equivalents, a discrimination of a part of speech, a semantic or syntactic attribute and a field of a dictionary entry is registered, it is frequently observed that the dictionary server may save a dictionary capacity. Moreover, the dictionary server which transmits new dictionary entry information is able to prevent information of equivalent, which is newly registered by the above dictionary server, from being duplicated without permission. Thus, the present invention may be applied to the case in which an accounting for communicating an equivalent, a part of speech, an attribute and a field is executed between the dictionary servers (Morimoto Col. 5 lines 65 – Col. 7 line 29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust in view of Tokieda to incorporate a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD and a network of local systems, wherein when the rights term cannot be interpreted by the local RDD registry of a particular local system, the particular local system acquires the

rights term interpreting information based on the multilingual RDD registry by connecting to the central system to interpret the rights term as taught by Morimoto to allow for a group of dictionaries that communicate to enable a network that can be updated, wherein various languages are translated in the appropriate language by checking the input, updating the all dictionaries, and reducing memory by efficiently not repeating the translation of text (Morimoto Col. 5 lines 65 – Col. 7 line 29).

Re claims 2, 5, 8, and 11, Rust teaches the network as recited in claim 1, wherein the multilingual RDD registry of the central system comprises:

an aggregate set of the specific language RDD's ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI) stored in the local systems

wherein the rights term interpreting information is extracted ([0004])

a link for connecting the local RDDs logically ([0101]),

However, Rust fails to teach based on the link a plurality of local systems (Tokieda [0153] & Fig. 5)

Tokieda teaches the multilingual processing database is provided with a plurality of servers, which can be distributively disposed. The database acquires an actual server name, server position, multilingual processing database name and the like from database management data in response to a request for a language ID, page ID and the like, and accesses a multilingual processing database desired out of database servers. Additionally, Tokieda teaches a master web site containing language data for multilingual translation as well as

external multilingual processing databases containing several languages Japanese, German, English, French, etc., that can be referenced when non-language (image) or language is not handled through the master website.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust to incorporate a multilingual rights data dictionary that connects to a central system when local references do not exist as taught by Tokieda to allow for outsourcing a database (such as through the internet) allows for increased language databases, where the local language data does not need to contain all language for translation and having external databases provides a faster method of translation, where the original RDD data can create genealogies, context description, and logical relationships based on a foreign language (Tokieda Abstract).

However, Rust in view of Tokieda fails to teach a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD

a network of local systems

NOTE: When read in light of the specification and Fig. 3 of the present invention, a network of local systems is construed to be functionally equivalent and equally effective to that of multiple dictionaries linked together.

Morimoto teaches an example in which users share a machine translation dictionary by effectively utilizing a network, and proposes a system which is connected to the network via dictionaries. When this system is applied to a translation, translation dictionaries of respective languages such as English and Russian are previously connected to the system and a language of an inputted

word is discriminated. Thereafter, inputted data (image data of character) is transferred to a center having a corresponding translation dictionary. According to the above-mentioned related art, dictionaries that are used to translate specific fields or specific languages are limited, and words that could not be translated such dictionaries are processed as words which cannot be translated (Morimoto Col. 1 lines 21-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust in view of Tokieda to incorporate a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD and a network of local systems as taught by Morimoto to allow for a system of translation dictionaries that are transferred to a main center, wherein a specific dictionary is chosen based on language and unrecognizable words are identified (Morimoto Col. 1 lines 21-34).

Re claims 3 and 9, Rust teaches the local system as recited in claim I, wherein the processing means acquires the rights term interpreting information ([0004]) from the local RDD registry ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI)

However, Rust fails to teach another local system linked to the multilingual RDD registry (Tokieda [0153] & Fig. 5)

Tokieda teaches the multilingual processing database is provided with a plurality of servers, which can be distributively disposed. The database acquires an actual server name, server position, multilingual processing database name and the like from database management data in response to a request for a

language ID, page ID and the like, and accesses a multilingual processing database desired out of database servers. Additionally, Tokieda teaches a master web site containing language data for multilingual translation as well as external multilingual processing databases containing several languages Japanese, German, English, French, etc., that can be referenced when non-language (image) or language is not handled through the master website.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust to incorporate a multilingual rights data dictionary that connects to a central system when local references do not exist as taught by Tokieda to allow for outsourcing a database (such as through the internet) allows for increased language databases, where the local language data does not need to contain all language for translation and having external databases provides a faster method of translation, where the original RDD data can create genealogies, context description, and logical relationships based on a foreign language (Tokieda Abstract).

However, Rust in view of Tokieda fails to teach a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD

a network of local systems

NOTE: When read in light of the specification and Fig. 3 of the present invention, a network of local systems is construed to be functionally equivalent and equally effective to that of multiple dictionaries linked together.

Morimoto teaches an example in which users share a machine translation dictionary by effectively utilizing a network, and proposes a system which is

connected to the network via dictionaries. When this system is applied to a translation, translation dictionaries of respective languages such as English and Russian are previously connected to the system and a language of an inputted word is discriminated. Thereafter, inputted data (image data of character) is transferred to a center having a corresponding translation dictionary. According to the above-mentioned related art, dictionaries that are used to translate specific fields or specific languages are limited, and words that could not be translated such dictionaries are processed as words which cannot be translated (Morimoto Col. 1 lines 21-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust in view of Tokieda to incorporate a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD and a network of local systems as taught by Morimoto to allow for a system of translation dictionaries that are transferred to a main center, wherein a specific dictionary is chosen based on language and unrecognizable words are identified (Morimoto Col. 1 lines 21-34).

Re claims 4 and 10, Rust teaches a network of a central system of a multilingual rights data dictionary (RDD) ([0109]), the network comprising:

a multilingual RDD registry ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI);

a central system processing means for receiving a rights term from the connected local system, extracting interpreting information of the rights term

([0004]) based on the multilingual RDD registry and transmitting the interpreting information ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI)

However, Rust fails to teach for connecting to a plurality of local systems (Tokieda [0153] & Fig. 5)

Tokieda teaches the multilingual processing database is provided with a plurality of servers, which can be distributively disposed. The database acquires an actual server name, server position, multilingual processing database name and the like from database management data in response to a request for a language ID, page ID and the like, and accesses a multilingual processing database desired out of database servers. Additionally, Tokieda teaches a master web site containing language data for multilingual translation as well as external multilingual processing databases containing several languages Japanese, German, English, French, etc., that can be referenced when non-language (image) or language is not handled through the master website.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust to incorporate a multilingual rights data dictionary that connects to a central system when local references do not exist as taught by Tokieda to allow for outsourcing a database (such as through the internet) allows for increased language databases, where the local language data does not need to contain all language for translation and having external databases provides a faster method of translation, where the original RDD data can create genealogies, context description, and logical relationships based on a foreign language (Tokieda Abstract).

However, Rust in view of Tokieda fails to teach a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD

a network of local systems

wherein when the rights term cannot be interpreted by the local RDD registry of a particular local system, the particular local system acquires the rights term interpreting information based on the multilingual RDD registry by connecting to the central system to interpret the rights term

NOTE: When read in light of the specification and Fig. 3 of the present invention, a network of local systems is construed to be functionally equivalent and equally effective to that of multiple dictionaries linked together.

Morimoto teaches an example in which users share a machine translation dictionary by effectively utilizing a network, and proposes a system which is connected to the network via dictionaries. When this system is applied to a translation, translation dictionaries of respective languages such as English and Russian are previously connected to the system and a language of an inputted word is discriminated. Thereafter, inputted data (image data of character) is transferred to a center having a corresponding translation dictionary. According to the above-mentioned related art, dictionaries that are used to translate specific fields or specific languages are limited, and words that could not be translated such dictionaries are processed as words which cannot be translated (Morimoto Col. 1 lines 21-34).

Morimoto further improves this limitation by teaching that it is determined by other dictionary server at the next decision step S15 whether or not

transmitted registered dictionary entry information is received. If the transmitted registered dictionary entry information is received as represented by a YES at the decision step S15, then other dictionary server executes a dictionary entry registration processing (step S16). Specifically, the dictionary server compares the received new dictionary entry information with the dictionary. If it is determined that the new dictionary entry is an unknown word, then a dictionary entry and the ID number of the server in the new dictionary entry information are stored in the distributed dictionary index 9. In this manner, each dictionary server is able to learn dictionary entry information of dictionaries of a plurality of other dictionary servers distributed and connected to the system. At that time, for the dictionary server which receives the new dictionary entry information, new dictionary entry information is only the dictionary entry and the IP address of the internet protocol. Thus, as compared with the case in which new dictionary entry information containing equivalents, a discrimination of a part of speech, a semantic or syntactic attribute and a field of a dictionary entry is registered, it is frequently observed that the dictionary server may save a dictionary capacity. Moreover, the dictionary server which transmits new dictionary entry information is able to prevent information of equivalent, which is newly registered by the above dictionary server, from being duplicated without permission. Thus, the present invention may be applied to the case in which an accounting for communicating an equivalent, a part of speech, an attribute and a field is executed between the dictionary servers (Morimoto Col. 5 lines 65 – Col. 7 line 29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust in view of Tokieda to incorporate a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD and a network of local systems, wherein when the rights term cannot be interpreted by the local RDD registry of a particular local system, the particular local system acquires the rights term interpreting information based on the multilingual RDD registry by connecting to the central system to interpret the rights term as taught by Morimoto to allow for a group of dictionaries that communicate to enable a network that can be updated, wherein various languages are translated in the appropriate language by checking the input, updating the all dictionaries, and reducing memory by efficiently not repeating the translation of text (Morimoto Col. 5 lines 65 – Col. 7 line 29).

Re claim 6, Rust teaches a network of a central system of a multilingual rights data dictionary (RDD) ([0109]), the network comprising:

a multilingual RDD registry for including link information ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI) which logically connects local RDD registries maintained by the plurality of local systems ([0101]);

a processing means for receiving a rights term from the connected local system and transmitting information which is needed to interpret the rights ([0004]) term based on the multilingual RDD registry to the local system ([0114] – [0115] & Tables V, VI)

for connecting to a plurality of local systems (Tokieda [0153] & Fig. 5)

Tokieda teaches the multilingual processing database is provided with a plurality of servers, which can be distributively disposed. The database acquires an actual server name, server position, multilingual processing database name and the like from database management data in response to a request for a language ID, page ID and the like, and accesses a multilingual processing database desired out of database servers. Additionally, Tokieda teaches a master web site containing language data for multilingual translation as well as external multilingual processing databases containing several languages Japanese, German, English, French, etc., that can be referenced when non-language (image) or language is not handled through the master website.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust to incorporate a multilingual rights data dictionary that connects to a central system when local references do not exist as taught by Tokieda to allow for outsourcing a database (such as through the internet) allows for increased language databases, where the local language data does not need to contain all language for translation and having external databases provides a faster method of translation, where the original RDD data can create genealogies, context description, and logical relationships based on a foreign language (Tokieda Abstract).

However, Rust in view of Tokieda fails to teach a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD

a network of local systems

wherein when the rights term cannot be interpreted by the local RDD registry of a particular local system, the particular local system acquires the rights term interpreting information based on the multilingual RDD registry by connecting to the central system to interpret the rights term

NOTE: When read in light of the specification and Fig. 3 of the present invention, a network of local systems is construed to be functionally equivalent and equally effective to that of multiple dictionaries linked together.

Morimoto teaches an example in which users share a machine translation dictionary by effectively utilizing a network, and proposes a system which is connected to the network via dictionaries. When this system is applied to a translation, translation dictionaries of respective languages such as English and Russian are previously connected to the system and a language of an inputted word is discriminated. Thereafter, inputted data (image data of character) is transferred to a center having a corresponding translation dictionary. According to the above-mentioned related art, dictionaries that are used to translate specific fields or specific languages are limited, and words that could not be translated such dictionaries are processed as words which cannot be translated (Morimoto Col. 1 lines 21-34).

Morimoto further improves this limitation by teaching that it is determined by other dictionary server at the next decision step S15 whether or not transmitted registered dictionary entry information is received. If the transmitted registered dictionary entry information is received as represented by a YES at the decision step S15, then other dictionary server executes a dictionary entry

registration processing (step S16). Specifically, the dictionary server compares the received new dictionary entry information with the dictionary. If it is determined that the new dictionary entry is an unknown word, then a dictionary entry and the ID number of the server in the new dictionary entry information are stored in the distributed dictionary index 9. In this manner, each dictionary server is able to learn dictionary entry information of dictionaries of a plurality of other dictionary servers distributed and connected to the system. At that time, for the dictionary server which receives the new dictionary entry information, new dictionary entry information is only the dictionary entry and the IP address of the internet protocol. Thus, as compared with the case in which new dictionary entry information containing equivalents, a discrimination of a part of speech, a semantic or syntactic attribute and a field of a dictionary entry is registered, it is frequently observed that the dictionary server may save a dictionary capacity. Moreover, the dictionary server which transmits new dictionary entry information is able to prevent information of equivalent, which is newly registered by the above dictionary server, from being duplicated without permission. Thus, the present invention may be applied to the case in which an accounting for communicating an equivalent, a part of speech, an attribute and a field is executed between the dictionary servers (Morimoto Col. 5 lines 65 – Col. 7 line 29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Rust in view of Tokieda to incorporate a local RDD registry storing a specific language RDD and a network

of local systems, wherein when the rights term cannot be interpreted by the local RDD registry of a particular local system, the particular local system acquires the rights term interpreting information based on the multilingual RDD registry by connecting to the central system to interpret the rights term as taught by Morimoto to allow for a group of dictionaries that communicate to enable a network that can be updated, wherein various languages are translated in the appropriate language by checking the input, updating the all dictionaries, and reducing memory by efficiently not repeating the translation of text (Morimoto Col. 5 lines 65 – Col. 7 line 29).

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Colucci whose telephone number is (571)-270-1847. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6:00 pm, Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571)-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael C Colucci/
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